

The following is a list of new insects that have so far been figured and described by Prof. Cockerell in various papers :

Order.	Genus.	Order.	Genus.
Hemiptera . .	<i>Euriocephalus</i>	Diptera . . .	<i>Sciara</i>
Neuroptera . .	<i>Psyllipsocus</i>	„ . . .	<i>Trichomyia</i>
„ . .	<i>Termopsis</i>	„ . . .	<i>Electrocyrtoma</i>
Hymenoptera . .	<i>Trigonalys</i>	„ . . .	<i>Winnertzioia</i>
„ . .	<i>Protofœnus</i>	Coleoptera . .	<i>Myodites</i>
„ . .	<i>Hyptiogastrites</i>	„ . . .	<i>Dermestes</i>
„ . .	<i>Scleroderma</i>	Pselaphognatha .	<i>Polyxenus</i>
„ . .	<i>Apnesia</i>	Acarina . . .	<i>Cheylectus</i>

All the above are either new species or new genus. There are many others awaiting description, all belonging apparently to primitive groups.

42, Pynmagon,
Dallah P.O.,
Lower Burma,
India.

BEEES FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

THE Assistant-Director of the Botanical Gardens at Singapore having been called away by military duties, Prof. C. F. Baker, of the College of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands, temporarily took his place. While there he collected bees at Singapore and on the Island of Penang, adding to our scanty knowledge of the bee fauna of the region.

Nomia anthracoptera, n. sp.

♀. Length about 10 mm.; robust, black, with rather large apricot-coloured tegulæ; hair of head and thorax rather scanty, white, with some dark hairs on scutellum and post-scutellum; sides of metathorax with dense shining hair; clypeus obtusely bigibbose, flattened in middle, with a slight median carina, surface roughish and irregularly coarsely punctate; flagellum obscure reddish beneath toward apex; mesopleura very coarsely punctured, but shining posteriorly; mesothorax dull, coarsely punctured; base of metathorax with a shining transverse sulcus, crossed by little ridges; posterior face of metathorax dull, with large punctures; wings brownish, with the costal region broadly and a large apical cloud dark fuliginous, shining purple; legs black, with pale hair; hind basitarsi greatly broadened and flattened, produced at apex; hair on inner side of tarsi fuscous, with a silvery sheen in certain lights; abdomen shining, with thin white hair at sides, and some fuscous hair apically, but no bands; first segment distinctly but sparsely punctured; punctures on the other segments principally developed laterally.

Singapore (C. F. Baker 9082). Closely related to *N. fuscipennis*, Smith, from Sumatra, but the hair on the tarsi differently coloured,

and the first abdominal segment very distinctly punctured. Bingham states that the first segment of *fuscipennis* is wholly impunctate, but Smith describes a few distant fine punctures. In our species they are very distinct, and quite large at the sides.

Xylocopa grandiceps, Cameron.

Singapore (Baker). I examined Cameron's type in the British Museum, and noted: Large, with much red hair on thorax and tarsi. The size given by Cameron is 20 mm., evidently an error for 30 mm.

Mesotrichia flavonigrescens, Smith.

A female from the Island of Penang (Baker) is Cameron's *Xylocopa malayana*, which Meade-Waldo determined to be identical with Smith's *flavonigrescens*, based on the male.

Mesotrichia confusa, Pérez.

Male. Island of Penang (Baker 9079).

Mesotrichia cæruleiformis, Meade-Waldo.

Male. Singapore (Baker 9081). This very distinct species was described from Borneo in 1914.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE
BRITISH BRACONIDÆ.

No. 3.—MICROGASTERIDÆ.

By G. T. LYLE, F.E.S.

(Continued from vol. 1, p. 201.)

Genus 4.—*Diolcogaster*, Ashmead.*

Ashmead erected this genus to receive those species of *Microgaster* having the second abdominal segment impressed with two parallel longitudinal lines. The appearance of this segment renders it easy to distinguish the few British representatives from those of other very closely related genera, though the prominent longitudinal medial carina on the metathorax, mentioned by the author, is not developed in two of our three species.

Marginatus, Nees.†

As described by Marshall‡ and Ruthe.§ this insect has a strongly carinated metathorax, though Nees, in his original description, does not mention the character. The first abdominal segment in the male is three times as long as its medial breadth and attenuated from base to apex; in the female it is said to be much broader. I have seen only a single specimen, taken by

* 'Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., xxiii, p. 132.

† 'Mon.,' i, p. 169.

‡ 'Trans. Entom. Soc.,' 1885, p. 244.

§ 'Berl. ent. Zeit.,' 1860, p. 155.